Radiative muon (pion) pair production in high energy electron-positron annihilation (the case of small invariant pair mass)

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The process of the muon (pion) pair production with small invariant mass in the electron–positron high–energy annihilation, accompanied by emission of hard photon at large angles, is considered. We find that the Drell–Yan picture for differential cross section is valid in the charge–even experimental set–up. Radiative corrections both for electron block and for final state block are taken into account.

I. INTRODUCTION

Radiative return method, when the hard initial state radiation is used to reduce the invariant mass of a hadronic system produced in the high energy electron-positron annihilation, provides an important tool to study various hadronic cross-sections in a wide range of invariant masses without actually changing the cms energy of the collider [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. The very high luminosity of the modern meson factories makes the method competitive with the more conventional energy scan approach [7, 8]. Preliminary experimental studies both at KLOE [9] and BABAR [10] confirm the excellent potential of the radiative return method. It is not surprising, therefore, that the considerable efforts were devoted to elucidate the theoretical understanding of the radiative return process, especially for the case of low energy pion pair production [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17].

The case, when the invariant mass of hadron system $\sqrt{s_1}$ is small compared to the center–

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of–mass total energy $\sqrt{s} = 2\varepsilon$, represents a special interest. Such situation is realized, for example, in the BABAR radiative return studies, where such interesting physical quantities as form factors of the pion and the nucleon can be investigated. The processes of radiative annihilation into muon and pion pairs, considered here, play a crucial role in such studies, both for the normalization purposes and as one of the principal hadron production process at low energies. Description of their differential cross sections with a rather high level of accuracy (better than 0.5% in the muon case) is the goal of our paper.

We specify the kinematics of the radiative muon (pion) pair creation process

$$e_-(p_-) + e_+(p_+) \rightarrow \mu_-(q_-) + \mu_+(q_+) + \gamma(k_1),$$ (1)

as follows:

$$p_\pm^2 = m^2, \quad q_\pm^2 = M^2, \quad k_1^2 = 0,$$

$$\chi_\pm = 2k_1 \cdot p_\pm, \quad \chi'_\pm = 2k_1 \cdot q_\pm, \quad s = (p_- + p_+)^2, \quad s_1 = (q_- + q_+)^2,$$

$$t = -2p_- \cdot q_-, \quad t_1 = -2p_+ \cdot q_+, \quad u = -2p_- \cdot q_+, \quad u_1 = -2p_+ \cdot q_-,$$ (2)

where m and M are the electron and muon (pion) masses, respectively. Throughout the paper we will suppose

$$s \sim -t \sim -t_1 \sim -u \sim -u_1 \sim \chi_\pm \sim \chi'_\pm \gg s_1 > 4M^2 \gg m^2.$$ (3)

Situation when $s \gg s_1 \gg M^2$ is also allowed.

We will systematically omit the terms of the order of M^2/s and m^2/s_1 compared with the leading ones. In $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$ radiative corrections, we will drop also terms suppressed by the factor s_1/s. A kinematical diagram of the process under consideration is drawn in Fig. 1.

In this paper we will consider only the charge–even part of the differential cross section, which can be measured in an experimental set–up blind to the charges of the created particles. A detailed study of the charge–odd part of the radiative annihilation cross section in general kinematics will be presented elsewhere.

Our paper is organized as follows. The next Section is devoted to the Born–level cross section. Radiative corrections to the final and initial states are considered in Sect. III. This is followed by concluding remarks. Some useful formulae are given in the appendix.
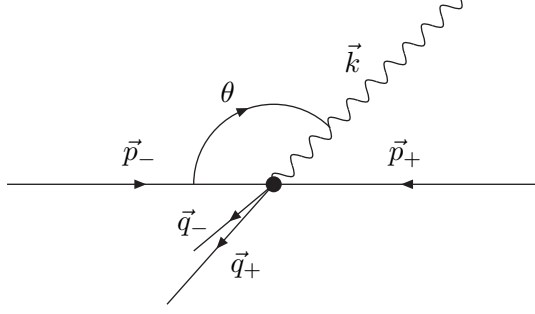
Fig. 1: Kinematical diagram for a radiative event with a small invariant mass s_1.

II. THE BORN–LEVEL CROSS SECTION

Within the Born approximation, the matrix element of the initial state emission process has the form:

$$M_B = \frac{(4\pi\alpha)^{3/2}}{s_1} \bar{v}(p_+) \left[\gamma_\rho \frac{\hat{p}_- - \hat{k}_1 + m}{-2p_-k_1} \hat{e} + \hat{e} \frac{-\hat{p}_+ + \hat{k}_1 + m}{-2p_+k_1} \gamma_\rho \right] u(p_-) J^\rho \tag{4}$$

with

$$J^\rho = \bar{u}(q_-)\gamma^\rho u(q_+) \tag{5}$$

for the muon pair production, and

$$J_\pi^\rho = (q_- - q_+)^\rho F_\pi^{str}(s_1) \tag{6}$$

for the case of charged pions, $F_\pi^{str}(s_1)$ being the pion strong interaction form factor.

The corresponding contribution to the cross section is

$$\frac{d\sigma_B^j}{d\Gamma} = \frac{\alpha^3}{8\pi^2 s s_1^2} R^j, \qquad R^j = B^{\rho\sigma} i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0j)}, \qquad i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0j)} = \sum_{pol} J_\rho^j (J_\sigma^{\,j})^\star, \quad j = \mu, \pi,$$

$$B_{\rho\sigma} = B_g g_{\rho\sigma} + B_{11}(p_- p_-)_{\rho\sigma} + B_{22}(p_+ p_+)_{\rho\sigma},$$
$$B_g = -\frac{(s_1 + \chi_+)^2 + (s_1 + \chi_-)^2}{\chi_+ \chi_-}, \quad B_{11} = -\frac{4s_1}{\chi_+ \chi_-}, \quad B_{22} = -\frac{4s_1}{\chi_+ \chi_-}, \tag{7}$$

where we have used the short hand notations $(qq)_{\rho\sigma} = q_\rho q_\sigma$, $(pq)_{\rho\sigma} = p_\rho q_\sigma + q_\rho p_\sigma$. For the muon final state

$$i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\mu)} = 4\left[(q_+ q_-)_{\rho\sigma} - g_{\rho\sigma}\frac{s_1}{2} \right]. \tag{8}$$

For the case of pions,

$$i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\pi)} = |F_\pi^{str}(s_1)|^2 (q_- - q_+)_\rho (q_- - q_+)_\sigma. \tag{9}$$

Note that the Born-level cross section for the $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ process was calculated in [18, 19] (see also [20]).

The phase space volume of the final particles is

$$d\Gamma = \frac{d^3q_-}{\varepsilon_-} \frac{d^3q_+}{\varepsilon_+} \frac{d^3k_1}{\omega_1} \delta^4(p_+ + p_- - q_+ - q_- - k_1). \tag{10}$$

For the case of small invariant mass of the created pair $s_1 \ll s$, it can be rewritten as (see fig.1):

$$d\Gamma = \pi^2 dx_- dc ds_1, \tag{11}$$

(note that s_1 is small due to $c \to 1$, but the energy of muon pair is large: $sx_\pm^2 \gg 4M^2$) and approximately

$$x_\pm = \frac{\varepsilon_\pm}{\varepsilon}, \quad x_+ + x_- = 1, \quad \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{s}, \quad \chi_\pm = \frac{s(1 \mp c)}{2}, \quad \chi'_\pm = sx_\pm,$$
$$t = \frac{-sx_-(1-c)}{2}, \quad t_1 = \frac{-sx_+(1+c)}{2}, \quad u = \frac{-sx_+(1-c)}{2}, \quad u_1 = \frac{-sx_-(1+c)}{2},$$
$$c = \cos(\widehat{\vec{p}_-\vec{q}_-}) = \cos\theta.$$

We will assume that the emission angle of the hard photon lies outside the narrow cones around the beam axis: $\theta_0 < \theta_1 < \pi - \theta_0$, with $\theta_0 \ll 1$, $\theta_0\varepsilon \gg M$.

When the initial state radiation dominates the Born cross-section take a rather simple forms:

$$d\sigma_B^{(\mu)}(p_-, p_+; k_1, q_-, q_+) = \frac{\alpha^3(1+c^2)}{ss_1(1-c^2)} \left[2\sigma + 1 - 2x_-x_+ \right] dx_- dc ds_1, \tag{12}$$

$$d\sigma_B^{(\pi)}(p_-, p_+; k_1, q_-, q_+) = \frac{\alpha^3(1+c^2)}{ss_1(1-c^2)} |F_\pi^{str}(s_1)|^2 \left[-\sigma + x_-x_+ \right] dx_- dc ds_1,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1-\beta) < x_- < \frac{1}{2}(1+\beta), \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M^2}{s_1}}, \quad \sigma = \frac{M^2}{s_1}.$$

Here β is the velocity of the pair component in the center–of–mass reference frame of the pair.

III.   RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS

Radiative corrections (RC) can be separated into three gauge–invariant parts. They can be taken into account by the formal replacement (see(7)):

$$\frac{R^j}{s_1^2} \longrightarrow \frac{K^{\rho\sigma} J^j_{\rho\sigma}}{s_1^2 |1 - \Pi(s_1)|^2} \tag{13}$$

where $\Pi(s_1)$ describes the vacuum polarization of the virtual photon (see Appendix); $K^{\rho\sigma}$ is the initial–state emission Compton tensor with RC taken into account; $J^j_{\rho\sigma}$ is the final state current tensor with $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$ RC.

First we consider the explicit formulae for RC due to virtual, soft, and hard collinear final state emission. As concerning RC to the initial state for the charge–blind experimental set–up considered here, we will use the explicit expression for the Compton tensor with heavy photon $K^{\rho\sigma}$ calculated in the paper [22] for the scattering channel and apply the crossing transformation (see also [14]). Possible contribution due to emission of an additional real photon from the initial state will be taken into account too. In conclusion we will give the explicit formulae for the cross section, consider separately the kinematics of the collinear emission, and estimate the contribution of higher orders of perturbation theory (PT).

A.   Corrections to the final state

The third part is related to the lowest order RC to the muon (pion) current

$$J_{\rho\sigma} = i^{(v)}_{\rho\sigma} + i^{(s)}_{\rho\sigma} + i^{(h)}_{\rho\sigma}. \tag{14}$$

The virtual photon contribution $i^{(v)}_{\rho\sigma}$ takes into account the Dirac and Pauli form factors of the muon current

$$J_\rho^{(v\mu)} = \bar{u}(q_-)[\gamma_\rho F_1(s_1) + \frac{\hat{q}\gamma_\rho - \gamma_\rho\hat{q}}{4M} F_2(s_1)]v(q_+), \quad q = q_+ + q_-, \quad s_1 = q^2. \tag{15}$$

We have

$$B^{\rho\sigma} i^{(v\mu)}_{\rho\sigma} = B_g \sum_{pol} |J_\rho^{(v\mu)}|^2 + B_{11}\left[\sum_{pol} |p_- \cdot J^{(v\mu)}|^2 + \sum_{pol} |p_+ \cdot J^{(v\mu)}|^2\right]. \tag{16}$$

Here Σ means a sum over the muon spin states and

$$\sum_{pol} |J_\rho^{(v\mu)}|^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\left[-8(s_1 + 2M^2)f_1^{(\mu)} - 12s_1 f_2^{(\mu)}\right],$$

$$\sum_{pol} |J^{(v\mu)}\cdot p_\pm|^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}s^2(1\pm c)^2(x_+ x_- f_1^{(\mu)} + \frac{1}{4}f_2^{(\mu)}). \qquad (17)$$

For the pion final state we have

$$B^{\rho\sigma}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(v\pi)} = 2\frac{\alpha}{\pi}B^{\rho\sigma}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\pi)}f_\pi^{QED},$$

$$B^{\rho\sigma}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\pi)} = 2\frac{\alpha}{\pi}|F_\pi^{str}(s_1)|^2\left[(4M^2 - s_1)B_g + \frac{1}{8}s^2 B_{11}(x_+ - x_-)^2(1 + c^2)\right]f_\pi^{QED}. \qquad (18)$$

The explicit expression for the $f_{1,2}^\mu$, f_π^{QED} form factors of pion and muon are given in the Appendix.

The soft photon correction to the final state currents reads

$$i_{\rho\sigma}^{(s\pi)} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\Delta_{1'2'}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\pi)}, \qquad i_{\rho\sigma}^{(s\mu)} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\Delta_{1'2'}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(0\mu)},$$

$$\Delta_{1'2'} = -\frac{1}{4\pi}\int\frac{\mathrm{d}^3 k}{\omega}\left(\frac{q_+}{q_+ k} - \frac{q_-}{q_- k}\right)^2\Bigg|_{\omega\le\Delta\varepsilon} = (\frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta}\ln\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} - 1)\ln\frac{(\Delta\varepsilon)^2 M^2}{\varepsilon^2 x_+ x_- \lambda^2} \qquad (19)$$

$$+\frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta}\left[-g - \frac{1}{2}\ln^2\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} - \ln\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\ln\frac{1-\beta^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 2\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{\beta-1}{\beta+1}\right)\right],$$

$$g = 2\beta\int\limits_0^1\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1-\beta^2 t^2}\ln\left(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{4}\frac{(x_+ - x_-)^2}{x_+ x_-}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)\ln(1 + z - z/\beta^2)$$

$$+\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta/r}\right) + \mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta/r}\right) - \mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta/r}\right) - \mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1+\beta/r}\right),$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M^2}{s_1}}, \qquad z = \frac{1}{4}\left(\sqrt{\frac{x_+}{x_-}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_-}{x_+}}\right)^2, \qquad r = |x_+ - x_-|.$$

This formulae provides the generalization of known expression (see (25,26) in [28]) for the case of small invariant mass $4M^2 \sim \sqrt{s_1} \ll \varepsilon_\pm$

The contribution of an additional hard photon emission (with momentum k_2) by the muon block, provided $\tilde{s}_1 = (q_+ + q_- + k_2)^2 \sim s_1 \ll s$, can be found by the expression

$$B^{\rho\sigma}i_{\rho\sigma}^{(h\mu)} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi^2}\int\frac{\mathrm{d}^3 k_2}{\omega_2}B^{\rho\sigma}\sum J_\rho^{(\gamma)}(J_\sigma^{(\gamma)})^*\Bigg|_{\omega_2\ge\Delta\varepsilon}, \qquad (20)$$

with

$$\sum|J_\rho^{(\gamma)}|^2 = 4Q^2(s_1 + 2k_2\cdot q_- + 2k_2\cdot q_+ + 2M^2) - 8\frac{(k_2\cdot q_-)^2 + (k_2\cdot q_+)^2}{(k_2\cdot q_-)(k_2\cdot q_+)},$$

$$Q = \frac{q_-}{q_-\cdot k_2} - \frac{q_+}{q_+\cdot k_2},$$

and

$$\sum |J^{(\gamma)} \cdot p_\pm|^2 = -8Q^2(q_- \cdot p_\pm)(q_+ \cdot p_\pm) + 8(p_\pm \cdot k_2)\left(Q \cdot q_+ \frac{p_\pm \cdot q_-}{q_+ \cdot k_2} - Q \cdot q_- \frac{p_\pm \cdot q_+}{q_- \cdot k_2} \right)$$

$$+8(p_\pm \cdot k_2)\left(\frac{p_\pm \cdot q_-}{q_+ \cdot k_2} + \frac{p_\pm \cdot q_+}{q_- \cdot k_2} \right) + 8(p_\pm \cdot Q)(p_\pm \cdot q_+ - p_\pm \cdot q_-) - 8\frac{(k_2 \cdot p_\pm)^2 M^2}{(k_2 \cdot q_+)(k_2 \cdot q_-)} . \quad (21)$$

For the case of charged pion pair production, the radiative current tensor has the form

$$i_{\rho\sigma}^{(h\pi)} = -\frac{\alpha}{4\pi^2} \int |F_\pi^{str}(\tilde{s}_1)|^2 \frac{d^3 k_2}{\omega_2} \left[\frac{M^2}{\chi_{2-}^2}(Q_1 Q_1)_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{M^2}{\chi_{2+}^2}(Q_2 Q_2)_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{q_+ q_-}{\chi_{2+}\chi_{2-}}(Q_1 Q_2)_{\rho\sigma} \right.$$

$$\left. \left. + g_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{\chi_{2-}}(Q_1 q_-)_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{\chi_{2+}}(Q_2 q_+)_{\rho\sigma} \right] \right|_{\omega_2 > \Delta\varepsilon}, \quad (22)$$

$$Q_1 = q_- - q_+ + k_2, \qquad Q_2 = q_- - q_+ - k_2, \qquad \chi_{2\pm} = 2k_2 \cdot q_\pm.$$

One can check that the Bose symmetry and the gauge invariance condition is valid for the pionic current tensor. Namely it is invariant with regard to the permutation of the pion momenta and turns to zero after conversion with 4-vector q.

The sum of soft and hard photon corrections to the final current does not depend on $\Delta\varepsilon/\varepsilon$.

B. Corrections to the initial state

Let us now consider the Compton tensor with RC, which describe virtual corrections to the initial state. In our kinematical region it will be convenient to rewrite the tensor explicitly extracting large logarithms. We will distinguish two kinds of large logarithms:

$$l_s = \ln \frac{s}{m^2}, \quad l_1 = \ln \frac{s}{s_1}. \quad (23)$$

We rewrite the Compton tensor [22] in the form:

$$K_{\rho\sigma} = (1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\rho)B_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\left[\tau_g g_{\rho\sigma} + \tau_{11}(p_- p_-)_{\rho\sigma} + \tau_{22}(p_+ p_+)_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}\tau_{12}(p_- p_+)_{\rho\sigma} \right], \quad (24)$$

$$\rho = -4\ln\frac{m}{\lambda}(l_s - 1) - l_s^2 + 3l_s - 3l_1 + \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 - \frac{9}{2},$$

with $\tau_i = a_i l_1 + b_i$ and

$$a_{11} = -\frac{2s_1}{\chi_+ \chi_-}\left[\frac{2b^2}{\chi_+ \chi_-} + \frac{4s}{a} + \frac{4(s^2 + b\chi_-)}{a^2} - \frac{b^2(2c - \chi_-)}{c^2 \chi_-} - \frac{2s + \chi_+}{\chi_+} \right], \quad (25)$$

$$b_{11} = \frac{2}{\chi_+ \chi_-}\left[-s_1(1 + \frac{s^2}{\chi_+^2})G_- - s_1\left(2 + \frac{b^2}{\chi_-^2} \right)G_+ - \frac{s_1 b^2(2c - \chi_-)}{c^2 \chi_-}\ln\frac{s}{\chi_+} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{s_1}{\chi_+}(2s + \chi_+)\ln\frac{s}{\chi_-} - \frac{4(s^2 + b\chi_-)}{a} - 4s - 2s_1 - \chi_- - \frac{b^2}{c} \right], \quad (26)$$

$$a_{12} = -\frac{2s_1}{\chi_+\chi_-}\left[-\frac{4ss_1}{\chi_+\chi_-} + \frac{8(\chi_+\chi_- - s^2)}{a^2} - \frac{4s}{a} + 4ss_1\left(\frac{1}{c\chi_-} + \frac{1}{b\chi_+}\right)\right.$$
$$\left. + (2ss_1 + 4\chi_+\chi_-)\left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)\right], \tag{27}$$

$$b_{12} = \frac{2}{\chi_+\chi_-}\left[\frac{2s_1}{\chi_+^2}(sc - \chi_-\chi_+)G_- + \frac{2s_1}{\chi_-^2}(sb - \chi_-\chi_+)G_+\right.$$
$$+ s_1\left(\frac{2ss_1 + 4\chi_-\chi_+}{c^2} + \frac{4ss_1}{c\chi_-}\right)\ln\frac{s}{\chi_+} + s_1\left(\frac{2ss_1 + 4\chi_-\chi_+}{b^2} + \frac{4ss_1}{b\chi_+}\right)\ln\frac{s}{\chi_-}$$
$$\left. + \frac{8(s^2 - \chi_+\chi_-)}{a} - 2s\left(\frac{\chi_+}{c} + \frac{\chi_-}{b}\right) + 2s_1 + 10s\right], \tag{28}$$

$$a_g = -2s\left(\frac{s_1}{\chi_+\chi_-} - \frac{2}{a}\right) + \frac{c}{\chi_+}\left(\frac{3s}{b} - 1\right) + \frac{b}{\chi_-}\left(\frac{3s}{c} - 1\right), \tag{29}$$

$$b_g = -\frac{1}{\chi_+}\left(\frac{ss_1}{\chi_+} + \frac{2sb + \chi_+^2}{\chi_-}\right)G_- - \frac{1}{\chi_-}\left(\frac{ss_1}{\chi_-} + \frac{2sc + \chi_-^2}{\chi_+}\right)G_+$$
$$- \frac{c}{\chi_+}\left(\frac{3s}{b} - 1\right)\ln\frac{s}{\chi_-} - \frac{b}{\chi_-}\left(\frac{3s}{c} - 1\right)\ln\frac{s}{\chi_+} + \frac{2s^2 - \chi_+^2 - \chi_-^2}{2\chi_+\chi_-}, \tag{30}$$

$$a = -(\chi_+ + \chi_-), \quad b = s_1 + \chi_-, \quad c = s_1 + \chi_+,$$

$$G_- = -\ln^2\frac{\chi_-}{s} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 2\text{Li}_2\left(1 - \frac{s_1}{s}\right) + 2\text{Li}_2\left(-\frac{s_1}{\chi_-}\right) + 2\ln\frac{s_1}{\chi_-}\ln\left(1 + \frac{s_1}{\chi_-}\right),$$

$$G_+ = -\ln^2\frac{\chi_+}{s} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 2\text{Li}_2\left(1 - \frac{s_1}{s}\right) + 2\text{Li}_2\left(-\frac{s_1}{\chi_+}\right) + 2\ln\frac{s_1}{\chi_+}\ln\left(1 + \frac{s_1}{\chi_+}\right),$$

$$\tau_{22}(\chi_-, \chi_+) = \tau_{11}(\chi_+, \chi_-).$$

The infrared singularity (the presence of the *photon mass* λ in ρ) is compensated by taking into account soft photon emission from the initial particles:

$$d\sigma^{\text{soft}} = d\sigma_0\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\Delta_{12}, \tag{31}$$

$$\Delta_{12} = -\frac{1}{4\pi}\int\frac{d^3k}{\omega}\left(\frac{p_+}{p_+k} - \frac{p_-}{p_-k}\right)^2\Bigg|_{\omega\leq\Delta\varepsilon} = 2(l_s - 1)\ln\frac{m\Delta\varepsilon}{\lambda\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}l_s^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{3}.$$

As a result, the quantity ρ in formula (24) will change to

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho_\Delta = (4\ln\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + 3)(l_s - 1) - 3l_1 + \frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \frac{3}{2}. \tag{32}$$

Cross section of two hard photon emission for the case when one of them is emitted collinearly to the incoming electron or positron can be obtained by means of the quasi–real electron method [23]:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma,\,coll}^j}{dx_- dc\, ds_1} = dW_{p_-}(k_3)\frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_B^j(p_-(1 - x_3), p_+; k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_- dc\, ds_1}$$
$$+ dW_{p_+}(k_3)\frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_B^j(p_-, p_+(1 - x_3); k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_- dc\, ds_1}, \tag{33}$$

with

$$dW_p(k_3) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}[(1 - x_3 + \frac{x_3^2}{2}) \ln \frac{(\varepsilon\theta_0)^2}{m^2} - (1 - x_3)]\frac{dx_3}{x_3}, \qquad x_3 = \frac{\omega_3}{\varepsilon}, \quad x_3 > \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}. \tag{34}$$

Here we suppose that the polar angle θ_3 between the directions of the additional collinear photon and the beam axis does not exceed some small value $\theta_0 \ll 1$, $\varepsilon\theta_0 \gg m$.

The *boosted* differential cross section $d\tilde{\sigma}_B^j(p_-x, p_+y; k_1, q_+, q_-)$ with reduced momenta of the incoming particles reads (compare with Eq. (12))

$$\frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_B^\mu(p_+x_2, p_-x_1; k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_-dcds_1} = \frac{\alpha^3(1 + 2\sigma - 2\nu_-(1 - \nu_-))(x_1^2(1 - c)^2 + x_2^2(1 + c)^2)}{s_1sx_1^2x_2^2(1 - c^2)(x_1 + x_2 + c(x_2 - x_1))},$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_B^\pi(p_+x_2, p_-x_1; k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_-dcds_1} = \frac{\alpha^3(\nu_-(1 - \nu_-) - \sigma)(x_1^2(1 - c)^2 + x_2^2(1 + c)^2)}{s_1sx_1^2x_2^2(1 - c^2)(x_1 + x_2 + c(x_2 - x_1))},$$

$$\nu_- = \frac{x_-}{y_2}, \qquad y_2 = \frac{2x_1x_2}{x_1 + x_2 + c(x_2 - x_1)}. \tag{35}$$

In a certain experimental situation, an estimate of the contribution of the additional hard photon emission outside the narrow cones around the beam axes is needed. It can be estimated by

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma,noncoll}^j}{dx_-dc\,ds_1} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi^2}\int \frac{d^3k_3}{\omega_3}\left[\frac{\varepsilon^2 + (\varepsilon - \omega_3)^2}{\varepsilon\omega_3}\right]\left\{\frac{1}{k_3 \cdot p_-}\frac{d\sigma_B^j(p_-(1 - x_3), p_+; k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1}\right.$$

$$\left.+ \frac{1}{k_3 \cdot p_+}\frac{d\sigma_B^j(p_-, p_+(1 - x_3); k_1, q_+, q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1}\right\}\Bigg|_{\theta_3\geq\theta_0, \ \Delta\varepsilon<\omega_3<\omega_1}, \qquad x_3 = \frac{\omega_3}{\varepsilon}. \tag{36}$$

It is a simplified expression for the two–photon initial state emission cross section. Deviation, for the case of a large angle emission, of our estimate from the exact result is small. It does not depend on s and slightly depends on θ_0. For $\theta_0 \sim 10^{-2}$ we have

$$\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\left|\frac{\int(d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma,\,noncoll}^j - d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma,\,noncoll\,exact}^j)}{\int d\sigma_B^j}\right| \lesssim 10^{-1}. \tag{37}$$

C.   Master formula

By summing up all contributions for the charge–even part, we can put the cross section of the radiative production in the form:

$$\frac{d\sigma^j(p_+,p_-;k_1,q_+,q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1} = \int\limits^1 \int\limits^1 \frac{dx_1dx_2}{|1-\Pi(sx_1x_2)|^2}\frac{d\tilde\sigma_B^j(p_+x_2,p_-x_1;k_1,q_+,q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1} \tag{38}$$

$$\times D(x_1,l_s)D(x_2,l_s)\left(1+\frac{\alpha}{\pi}K^j\right)+\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\int\limits_\Delta^1 dx\left[\frac{1+(1-x)^2}{x}\ln\frac{\theta_0^2}{4}+x\right]$$

$$\times\left[\frac{d\tilde\sigma_B^j(p_-(1-x),p_+;k_1,q_+,q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1}+\frac{d\tilde\sigma_B^j(p_-,p_+(1-x);k_1,q_+,q_-)}{dx_-dc\,ds_1}\right]+\frac{d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma,\,noncoll}^j}{dx_-dc\,ds_1},$$

$$D(x,l_s)=\delta(1-x)+\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}P^{(1)}(x)(l_s-1)+....,\ \ \Delta=\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon},\ \ P^{(1)}(x)=\left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x}\right)_+,\ \ j=\mu,\pi.$$

The boosted cross sections $d\tilde\sigma$ is defined above in Eq. (35). The lower limits of the integrals over $x_{1,2}$ depend on the experimental conditions.

The structure function D include all dependence on the large logarithm l_s. The so–called K-factor reads

$$K^j=\frac{1}{R^j}B^{\lambda\sigma}\left(i_{\lambda\sigma}^{(vj)}+i_{\lambda\sigma}^{(sj)}+i_{\lambda\sigma}^{(hj)}\right)+R_{compt}^{(j)}. \tag{39}$$

Quantities $R_{compt}^{(j)}$ include the "non-leading" contributions from the initial state radiation. Generally, they are rather cumbersome expressions for the case $s_1\sim s$. For the case $s_1\sim M^2\ll s$ we obtain

$$R_{compt}^{(\mu)} = R_{compt}^{(\pi)}+\frac{c^2}{(1-2x_-x_++2\sigma)(1+c^2)}, \tag{40}$$

$$R_{compt}^{(\pi)} = \frac{1-c^2}{4(1+c^2)}\left\{\frac{5+2c+c^2}{1-c^2}\ln^2\left(\frac{2}{1+c}\right)-\frac{5-c}{1+c}\ln\left(\frac{2}{1+c}\right)\right.$$

$$+\left.\frac{5-2c+c^2}{1-c^2}\ln^2\left(\frac{2}{1-c}\right)-\frac{5+c}{1-c}\ln\left(\frac{2}{1-c}\right)-4\frac{c^2}{1-c^2}\right\}+\frac{\pi^2}{3}. \tag{41}$$

Here we see the remarkable phenomena: the cancellation of terms containing $\ln(\frac{s}{s_1})$. In such a way only one kind of large logarithm $\ln(s/m^2)$ enters in the final result. This fact is the consequence of the renormalization group invariance.

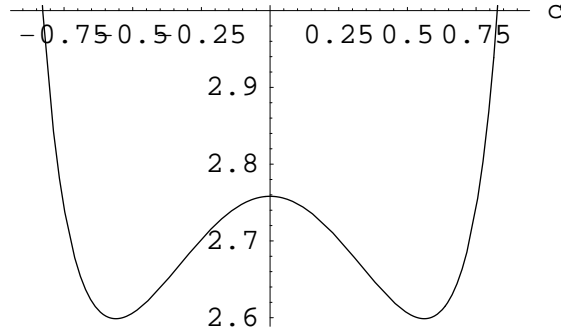The values of $R_{compt}^{(\mu)}$, $R_{compt}^{(\pi)}$ are depicted on fig.2,3.

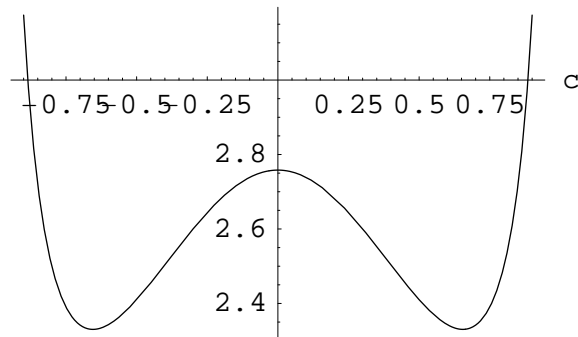Fig. 2: RC $R^{(\mu)}_{compt}$ for $\sigma = 0.1$, $x_- = 0.1$

Fig. 3: RC $R^{(\pi)}_{compt}$ for $\sigma = 0.1$, $x_- = 0.1$

IV.   CONCLUSIONS

We have considered radiative muon (pion) pair production in high energy electron-positron annihilation for the charge-blind experimental set–up. Anyway, the charge–odd part of the cross section under consideration is suppressed by the factor $s_1/s \ll 1$ in the kinematics discussed here.

Using the heavy photon Compton tensor [22], we have calculated radiative corrections to this process. Although the analogous calculations were performed earlier (see, for example, [12, 14, 15, 16]), our main result, equation (38), is new, we believe. This result shows that the cross section in our quasi $2 \to 2$ kinematics can be written in the form of the cross section of the Drell–Yan process. Thus the results of [24] for the RC to the one-photon e^+e^--annihilation into hadrons are generalized to the situation when a hard photon at a large angle is present in the final state.

This generalization is not a trivial fact because the two types of *large logarithms* are present in the problem.

Possible background from the peripherical process $e\bar{e} \to e\bar{e}\mu\bar{\mu}$ is negligible in our kinematics: it is suppressed by the factor $\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\frac{s_1}{s}$ and, besides, can be eliminated if the registration of the primary hard photon (see Eq. (1)) is required by the experimental cuts for event selection.

Acknowledgments

Appendix

The one–loop QED form factors of muon and pion are

$$\mathrm{Re}\, F_1^{(\mu)}(s_1) = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} f_1^{(\mu)}(s_1), \quad \mathrm{Re}\, F_2^{(\mu)}(s_1) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} f_2^{(\mu)}(s_1)$$

$$f_1^{(\mu)}(s_1) = \left(\ln \frac{M}{\lambda} - 1 \right)\left(1 - \frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta} l_\beta \right) + \frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta}\left(-\frac{1}{4} l_\beta^2 + l_\beta \ln \frac{1+\beta}{2\beta} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right.$$

$$\left. +2\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{4\beta} l_\beta,$$

$$f_2^{(\mu)}(s_1) = -\frac{1-\beta^2}{8\beta} l_\beta,$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\, F_\pi^{QED}(s_1) = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} f_\pi^{QED}(s_1),$$

$$f_\pi^{QED}(s_1) = \left(\ln \frac{M}{\lambda} - 1 \right)\left(1 - \frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta} l_\beta \right) + \frac{1+\beta^2}{2\beta}\left(-\frac{1}{4} l_\beta^2 + l_\beta \ln \frac{1+\beta}{2\beta} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right.$$

$$\left. +2\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right) \right), \qquad \beta^2 = 1 - \frac{4M^2}{s_1}, \qquad l_\beta = \ln \frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}. \tag{A.1}$$

The expressions for leptonic and hadronic [25] contributions into the vacuum polarization

operator $\Pi(s)$ are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Pi(s) &= \Pi_l(s) + \Pi_h(s), \\
\Pi_l(s) &= \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\Pi_1(s) + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \Pi_2(s) + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3 \Pi_3(s) + \dots \\
\Pi_h(s) &= \frac{s}{4\pi^2\alpha}\left[\mathrm{PV}\int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty}\frac{\sigma^{e^+e^-\to\mathrm{hadrons}}(s')}{s - s'}\mathrm{d}s' - \mathrm{i}\pi\sigma^{e^+e^-\to\mathrm{hadrons}}(s)\right].
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.2}
$$

The first order leptonic contribution is well known [26]:

$$
\Pi_1(s) = \frac{1}{3}\ln\frac{s}{m^2} - \frac{5}{9} + f(x_\mu) + f(x_\tau) - \mathrm{i}\pi\left[\frac{1}{3} + \phi(x_\mu)\Theta(1 - x_\mu) + \phi(x_\tau)\Theta(1 - x_\tau)\right], \tag{A.3}
$$

where

$$
f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{9} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(2 + x)\sqrt{1 - x}\ \ln\left|\frac{1+\sqrt{1-x}}{1-\sqrt{1-x}}\right| & \text{for}\ \ x \le 1, \\ -\frac{5}{9} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(2 + x)\sqrt{x - 1}\ \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}\right) & \text{for}\ \ x > 1, \end{cases}
$$

$$
\phi(x) = \frac{1}{6}(2 + x)\sqrt{1 - x}, \qquad x_{\mu,\tau} = \frac{4m_{\mu,\tau}^2}{s}.
$$

In the second order it is enough to take only the logarithmic term from the electron contribution [27]

$$
\Pi_2(s) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\ln\frac{s}{m^2} - \mathrm{i}\pi\right) + \zeta(3) - \frac{5}{24}. \tag{A.4}
$$

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